

# Crow-Elkhart Multi-Powered Car

## Make 10% to 15% by Buying Your Crow-Elkhart Now

WITHIN 30 days it will be necessary for the Crow-Elkhart Motor Company to increase the price of the Multi-Powered Car. Your investment made now in the Crow-Elkhart Multi-Powered Car should grow 10% to 15% in cash value by the time a month has passed. For automobile manufacturing costs—materials particularly—are increasing in price steadily.

Get your Crow-Elkhart today at \$845—a real money-saving opportunity.

Remember, this is the real economy car with the Multi-Powered Motor—giving exceptional gasoline economy and unusual tire mileage—9-year Chassis, Custom Service; 10 Color Options; 3 Upholstery Options.

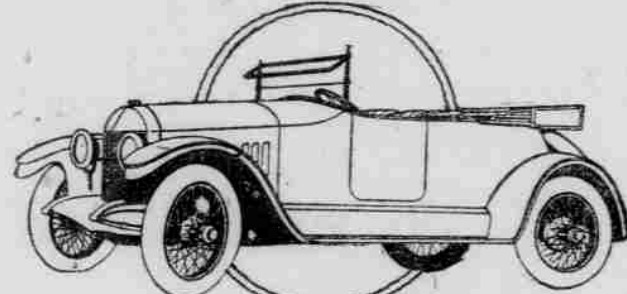
### Ride in This Great Car

Today get the thrill of Multi-Powered motoring. Take a trip with us in the handsome, roomy touring car or extremely smart four-passenger Cloverleaf roadster.

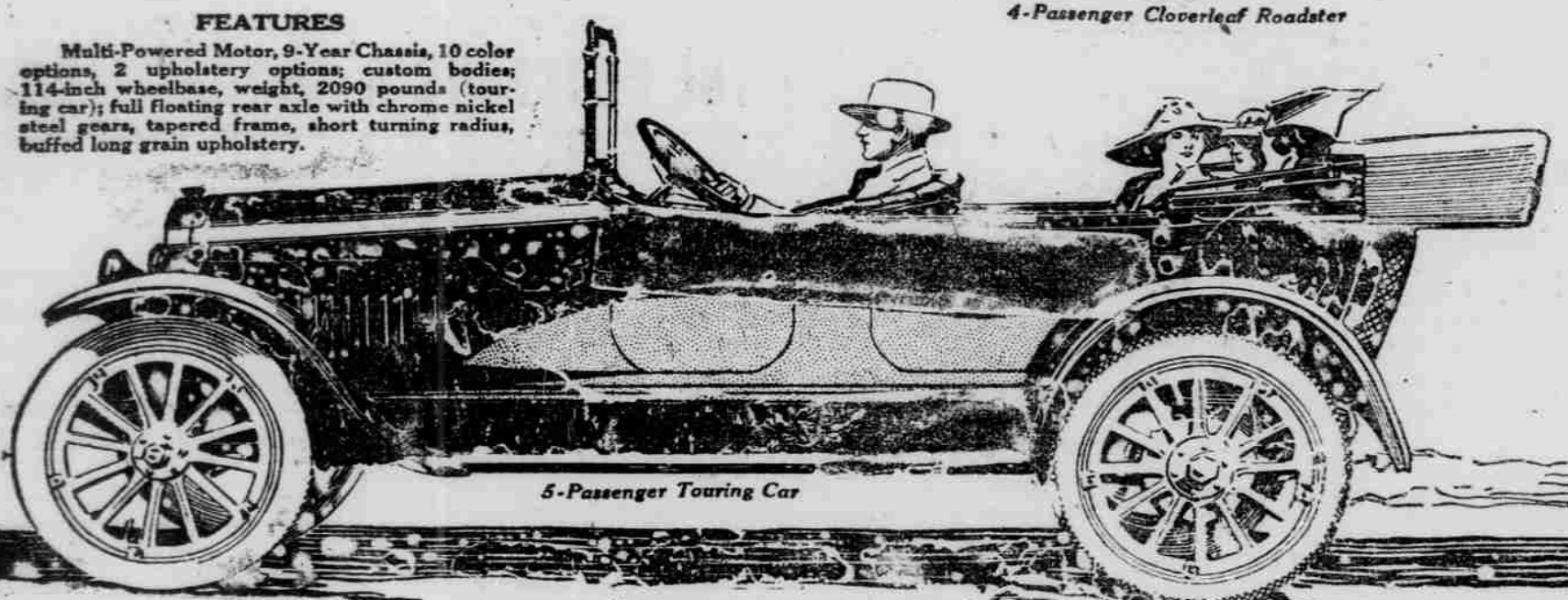
Don't miss this chance to make an investment that will increase so much in such a short time. Phone or call today.

M. ROZYCKI & CO.

460 No. Main St., Norwich.  
TELEPHONE 1413



4-Passenger Cloverleaf Roadster



5-Passenger Touring Car

#### FEATURES

Multi-Powered Motor, 9-Year Chassis, 10 color options, 2 upholstery options, custom bodies; 114-inch wheelbase, weight, 2000 pounds (touring car); full floating rear axle with chrome nickel steel gears, tapered frame, short turning radius, buffed long grain upholstery.



### THE FARMER'S TALK TO FARMERS

#### THE GOVERNMENTAL FIXING OF PRICES

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)  
Seems to me I smell trouble in this governmental fixing of prices.  
Jones of Podunk Centre buys coal. It looks like a nice thing for him to have the price of coal fixed beforehand so that he shall know just how much he is paying for coal and how much for freight and middlemen's profits.  
Smith of 1305 Mesopotamia avenue, Sodom, buys flour. It looks like a nice thing for him to have the price of wheat fixed and the cost of his flour perhaps reduced.

But Jones raises potatoes for market, and Smith manufactures neckties. Do they want the price of potatoes and neckties also fixed by government edict?  
It's all very fine, according to average human nature's view of things, to have the other fellow regulated so

he can't overcharge us. But how about being regulated, ourselves?  
We New England farmers mostly buy our flour from the west, and our corn from the south, and our coal from Pennsylvania, and our stock feeds from wherever we can get them. And we want to get them all cheaper than at present. We are mostly inclined to welcome a governmental interference which shall, at least, prevent their going any higher, and would be glad if it if they could be thus forced lower.

But when the shoe is put on the other foot will it feel as good? We produce and want to sell some potatoes, beans, some butter and eggs. We then come! Also a good many of us want all we can get for them—and we should be glad if we could get more. We don't really feel that we're getting enough for our milk and our eggs and our labor, as it is.

But, if government is going to regulate the price of wheat and coal and sugar for our benefit, the other fellow has the indisputable right to demand that it shall also regulate the price of potatoes and butter and the rate of wages for his benefit.

Another thing  
If government is going to regulate prices so that nothing shall be sold above a fixed amount, in simple, every-day justice it must also regulate them

so that the seller cannot be forced to sell below a fixed amount.  
If Consumer Jones is going to be protected against exorbitant overcharges for his supplies, then Producer Robinson has the manifest right to be protected against under-prices for his products.

For illustration of what I mean:—In my neighborhood, acres and acres of hay have been left uncut, this summer, for the simple reason that it can't be sold when cut for enough to pay the cost of cutting, curing and delivery. Thus, right in the face of pathetic, almost hysterical appeals from authority that we farmers permit no waste, we are compelled to waste great amounts of the most valuable forage we produce, because we can't get our money back for it.

One neighbor, whom ill-health prevents from doing his own haying, after vainly seeking a buyer at any price for the standing grass, the other day offered it to another, "on shares." "And you may take any share you please for yourself," he added: "one-half or three-quarters or fifty per cent, whichever you like." Yet the offer was declined because, as the other man said, "he couldn't sell it for enough to recoup him the wages he'd have to pay, not even if he took the whole crop, to the last straw of scatterings."

The consumer is to be protected, of course. But he isn't the only toad in the middle. The producer must be protected, also, or he will stop producing. And what will the consumer do then, poor thing?  
If it is right that coal miners should be allowed to charge only \$4.50 a ton at the pit mouth and coal jobbers permitted to add only 15 cents a ton for their commission, because investigation shows that both can make expenses and a living profit at these minimum rates, then why shouldn't the hay-grower be assured of a minimum price for his product which will assure him expenses and a living profit?

You see, there are always two sides to every question. It is almost universal, this howl against the high cost of living, and we all would like to see it reduced. We are perfectly willing to have government step in and do something to lessen our outgo. But do we want it, also, to step in and cut down our income?

The only way in which perfect justice can be done to all concerned, consumer, producer, laborer, would be for this same government to ascertain the exact cost every last thing produced or consumed in the country, and then fix both maximum and minimum prices for it all—from coal to hay, from gravestones to shoestrings—prices which should never fall below a

fair return to the producer, nor rise above a fair charge to the consumer.  
And you know as well as I do, that such a sweeping superintendence of industry and business is practically impossible.  
Why, I doubt if there are any two farmers in New London county who, if they should figure out to the last decimal after disking this season's potatoes the exact cost of the crop to them, per bushel—seed, labor, manure, taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.—I doubt if there are any two whose figures would exactly agree.

I have raised potatoes and sold them for 50 cents a bushel and made some profit. Also, there have been seasons of blight and rot and poor yield and higher labor, when they have cost me more than a dollar a bushel to get into the cellar. It is very easy to understand that in the same season, one farmer with good potato soil and luck in escaping crop injury and efficient help could produce potatoes for much less, per bushel, than his very next neighbor who couldn't get good help, and whose crop was reduced by bugs or blight or was injured by scab.

On the other hand, despite the patent and almost insuperable difficulties which stand in the way of effective and just government regulation, I'm not sure but that even it may be preferable to such irresponsible and gratuitous arrogance of tyranny as that by which in the recent past certain interests have usurped control of the markets.  
If the theory that demand governs supply and controls prices only works out, manifestly and invariably, in practice then prices would automatically take care of themselves and we should always work eventual justice, whether high or low.

The trouble is that this "law" of supply and demand differs from all other purely economic "laws" that flow from natural laws in that, while they are invariable, this is fallible and changeable by human influence. It is subject to human control and to twisting by human influence.

The law which orbs in heaven the morning star and shapes into a tiny globe the falling tear is universal, unvarying, wholly unaffected and unchangeable by any human power.  
But the "law" which says that demand shall govern supply and that supply shall control prices, is subject not only to change and deformation, but to temporary nullification by purely human manipulation. We all know that the present price of flour is not due to any fixation of demand and supply, but to the credulous trickery by

which unscrupulous speculators have forced it up for their own profit.

Their action hurts us. We resent it. We want it stopped. We appeal to the government for interfering to stop it. But don't let's be sanctimonious hypocrites, ourselves. When a precisely similar manipulation raised the prices of potatoes and cabbages and beans to an exorbitant height, last winter, we who had them took the high prices and never thought of turning any of them back because of our consciences.

It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

Anyway, whatever we may think or not think about the wisdom of government interference, we're in for it, now. We are going to have it, in some shape, at least, and probably in a steadily increasing number of things. Apparently what will happen will be that, as special circumstances disclose special hardships or injustices in the sale of certain products, they will be spotted by government and an attempt, at least, made to correct manifest abuses.

Whether we approve all the methods adopted or not, whether we are pleased with all the results or not; our course, not only as patriotic Americans but as sensible men, is clear. The government is made up of men fairly and freely selected by a ma-

jority of us to act for us. Our duty is not only cheerfully to obey it, but more; loyally to uphold it in any course it may take—so long as it is the government. Anything else or anything less would be not only unpatriotic but impolitic and babyish.

In the meantime, you and I can be unforgotten and devoutly thankful that we are not the government; that we are not compelled to adopt policies in the dark and erratic ways and means out of a muddle; that we are not forced to the awful responsibility of taking imperially important action in the face of bewildering doubts and precarious uncertainties; that upon us does not fall the necessity of deciding, off-hand and on the spur of the moment, between the devil and the deep sea.

It is easy to prophesy after the event, and natural to criticize hostilely the conduct of others.  
All the same, it isn't wise to rock the boat in a sea-way.

THE FARMER.  
New Haven.—The New Haven Horticultural society has published its preliminary list for the annual exhibition of the society to be held Wednesday and Thursday, September 18-20.

Danbury.—Eight months' old Esther Daragan, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Daragan of 85 Franklin street, is under observation at the Danbury hospital as the result of the baby swallowing an open safety pin yesterday. X-ray examinations of the little one has shown the pin to be lodged in her throat. The baby is reported to be doing well and apparently suffering no great pain. It is hoped that the pin can be dislodged and passed off without an operation being necessary.

Noroton.—Cyril Crimmins, son of John D. Crimmins, married Saturday in Gloucester, Mass., to Miss Catherine Daly of that city, and the ceremony was performed at St. Margaret's Roman Catholic church. A member of the family said last night in New York that there had been an engagement for some time, though the wedding was "hastened somewhat" because of the war. The couple are as happy as the day they were married and passed off without an operation being necessary.

New London (Norwich) Line  
To New York  
Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin  
Leave New London daily..... 11:30 P. M.  
Due New York Pier 70 E. R. 22 St..... 7:00 A. M.  
Due New York Pier 40 N. R. ft. Houston St..... 7:30 A. M.  
Comfortable Staterooms—well ventilated—can be occupied at 7:00 P. M.  
Dining Room service a la carte  
Fare Norwich to New York \$1.85  
Applications for Staterooms and Tickets should be made to  
G. W. ADAMS, Ticket Agent N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Norwich  
The New England Steamship Company

# Gigantic Sale

STARTING SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1st

We again offer to the people of Norwich and vicinity, a great money-saving sale. This sale will include our entire stock of MEN'S SUITS, TROUSERS, and BOYS' SUITS, KNEE PANTS, BOYS' and MEN'S OVERALLS, at prices that will fit the workingman's pocket book. Do you want to save money? If so you will do it here. Make a dollar do the work of two.

### "PLAIN FACTS" IN "PLAIN FIGURES"

The problem of today is how to get the most value for your money. You can solve this problem by attending this sale. Our customers know that this is the store of good values.

A word in regard to our MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Each and every garment is made by first-class tailors. You are at liberty to visit our factory and see the work in the making.

TO SATISFY IS OUR AIM—SATISFACTION OR NO SALE

## School Opening Values

School opening approaching, we take this opportunity of offering values in BOYS' SUITS, made up in Norfolks, Pinch Backs, in blue serge, corduroy and mixtures. We positively carry the largest and best selections in the city. A great variety to select from. This department needs no introduction to the public. Below we quote some of the rare values.

### Men's Department

MEN'S BLUE and BLACK SERGE SUITS  
all wool, fast color  
Gigantic Sale Prices \$12.98 to \$16.48

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS  
\$11.98 to \$16.48

MEN'S GRAY SERGE SUITS \$16.48

MEN'S SUITS \$2.98 and \$5.98  
These are great values

YOUTHS' SUITS, blue serge and all-wool cassimeres  
\$4.98, \$5.98, \$7.98, \$11.98

MEN'S ODD COATS \$1.98

MEN'S CORDUROY COATS \$2.98

MEN'S WORKING PANTS 98c, \$1.14, \$1.39

MEN'S BLUE SERGE PANTS \$1.74, \$2.98, \$3.98

### SPECIAL

4,500 MEN'S KHAKI PANTS 8

One lot of MEN'S KHAKI PANTS, fine quality, \$1.24

### EXTRA

One lot of 100 pairs of GRAY FLANNEL TROUSERS  
value \$3.50—Sale Price \$1.95

MEN'S SUSPENDERS 19c

### Boys' Department

BOYS' CORDUROY SUITS \$3.24

BOYS' BLUE SERGE SUITS  
made in Norfolks and pinch backs, fast color  
\$3.89, \$4.74, \$5.24

BOYS' SUITS  
in mixtures, all wool cassimeres  
a great variety to select from, \$4.79 to \$5.74

BOYS' JUVENILE SUITS \$1.98, \$2.48, \$3.89

BOYS' KNEE PANTS  
sizes 5 to 17, value 75c—Sale Price 49c

BOYS' KHAKI PANTS, 2 pairs for 25c  
Only two pairs to a customer

One lot of 250 BOYS' SUITS \$1.98  
Have your pick. Big values

BOYS' CORDUROY PANTS  
value \$1.25—Sale Price 98c

BOYS' CORDUROY PANTS 73c

BOYS' OVERALLS, sizes 3 to 8, 40c

BOYS' OVERALLS 21c

BOYS' LONG KHAKI PANTS 49c

### EXTRA

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, in blue and mixtures, 69c

BOYS' CAPS 9c

## NOTICE--Sale Starts Saturday Morning, Sept. 1st

If you want to save money, this is your opportunity to do it. Look over these great values and be convinced that this sale is a money saver.

# Norwich Bargain House

"MORE FOR LESS"

3-5-7 WATER ST.

CORNER WASHINGTON SQUARE  
STORE OPEN EVENINGS

NORWICH, CONN.